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intelligence and sense of independence of workmen coupled with a lack of proper moral and religious ideas leading to increased self-control and a deepening sense of personal responsibility under better privileges. The conflict between labor and capital will never cease till the Christian principles of love and kindness and a considerate regard for others come to actuate employee and employer alike. Regiments of soldiers may suppress insurrections already arisen, but such riots will be inevitable until workmen and employers both live according to the golden rule and the second commandment of Christ.

(c) The third cause of the conflict is the suspicion and dislike still lingering in the minds of the wage-earning classes, caused by the former tyranny of the wealthy classes. Capital has lost much of its former tyranny and grinding selfishness, but it may expect to reap for a long time yet what it has sown in the centuries past, unless it shall show itself exceptionally kind and tender and self-sacrificing toward the laboring classes and the needy. Capital, in asserting its rights and defending itself against the occasional lawlessness of excited labor, must not forget that it has exceptional obligations arising out of superior intelligence and superior power. It must be the leader in social reform or suffer the consequences of its unfaithfulness. Industrial war, as all war, is wrong, but if it is to cease, the sins and wrongs which lie behind it must be repented of and abandoned.

At the present writing, the Homestead trouble is far from over. Arrests are being made of leaders of the mob on charges of murder and threats are being made of having Mr. Carnegie himself arrested on a charge of treason, for having brought armed Pinkertons to the place contrary to and in violation of the laws of the State.

#### THE PRICE OF GLORY.

Under the above title Thomas Grimm, in the *Petit Journal*, of Paris, gives expression to some startling facts about the relative decrease of population in France. He says that many causes have been assigned for this condition of things, among others the civil laws requiring the equal distribution of inheritances, alcoholism, the increase of riches, religious celibacy, continental wars, military service in the colonies, looseness of morals, emigration, etc. But many of these causes he thinks work as effectively in other countries as in France. The unfortunate thing for his own country is, he confesses, that while two or three of these causes are active in other countries, France has them all to bear. He then cites some statements of Doctor Lagneau, who has made a special study of this particular subject.

From 1791 to 1799, more than two millions of men were forced into war, of whom one-third were destroyed.

From 1800 to 1813 over three millions served in the Napoleonic wars. In 1814, only six hundred thousand of these remained, about one-fifth of them. After the battle of Leipzig only male children remained in France. Three invasions from 1815 to 1870, provoked by the wars of Napoleon, continued the slaughter of the French. Three or four years of civil war and a disastrous expedition in Egypt complete the picture. "To-day we feel the void caused by the small number of births, by the absence of offspring from those strong men taken away from the fields and the shops and slain without leaving any posterity." Those at home who propagated the race were the weak and diseased. Hence the general diminution of the vigor of the people. We are paying to-day the price of glory.

It may be added to what Mr. Grimm says, that these long-continued and disastrous wars were responsible in large measure for the general decline of sexual morality among the French. Multitudes of young widows were left all over France to gain their living as they could, and with the few places open to women in Europe for the last half century the outcome can easily be imagined. The evils of war are many-sided, and it is a hopeful sign for France that her statesmen and scholars are beginning honestly to consider what their military glory has cost them. The spirit of the people is rapidly changing and there will be no more French wars for glory.

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#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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Our friends in England have been very busy during the recent political campaign. They have brought their ideas of peace and arbitration before the electors in Great Britain in a more thorough and systematic way than usual. All the Societies of Peace and Arbitration, including many of the Local Unions, have issued addresses and appeals to the voters, in many instances insisting that the candidates should commit themselves on this vital question. These appeals, published in the newspapers, have been sent broadcast over the land, and there is probably not a candidate, Tory or Liberal, who has not been made to feel to some extent the existence and increasing weight in the affairs of the nation of these organizations. We need not expect that the immediate effects of this work will be very appreciable in the action of Parliament, but it will bear fruit in time, just as the persistent agitation of the past is now bearing visible fruit. It is sincerely to be hoped that the restoration of the Liberals to power may have the effect to prevent England from becoming any further entangled in the meshes of continental quarrels. Lord Salisbury has spoken for peace, has really at heart been a peace man, but his approaches toward Italy have demonstrated that his real plan for

keeping the peace has been to employ war measures and the instruments of war. England's whole policy in this respect ought to be changed. She ought not only to keep out of any military alliances, but she ought to seek peace alliances, not only with the United States but with continental nations. With her tremendous moral force, she might speedily reverse the whole dreadful current of European affairs, if she would set herself resolutely about it. Her honor and her greatness must henceforth be built upon something better than forts and great navies. She must not continue, under pretence of keeping peace by balance of power, to pour the waters of her own rivers and channels into the muddy currents of European politics. The place of her strength and honor is elsewhere.

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It is not probable now that any retaliatory measures against Canada will be adopted by our government, on account of certain discriminations against our commerce in Canadian canals. These will probably soon be removed, owing to the earnestness shown at Washington in regard to the matter. If a government does not keep its promises, it cannot expect to live in harmony with its neighbors. Justice, faithfulness, fairness, are among the central supports of a permanent peace. But was it wise and really noble to talk about and even threaten retaliation? Could not some other way of approaching Canada have been found, which would have been as effectual in changing her course and not have left the smart that always comes from being forced to do a thing? We think so. Even while retaliation was in the air, it was discovered by many thinking men throughout the country, even by those who recognized the wrong that Canada was doing, that such a proceeding would be a two-edged sword cutting both ways. Our own commerce must have suffered seriously as well as that of Canada. Though the time for these reflections is probably past, we may always learn wisdom by retrospect. A nation ought to protest against wrongs done her in any direction and seek to have them remedied, but threatening and bluster are hardly worthy weapons to use.

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The Annual Meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association of London, was recently held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. This association is only about ten years old, but it has done a large amount of valuable work in encouraging the formation of peace societies on the continent. The "special feature of its work," as the chairman said in his address at this meeting, "is to endeavor to unite the friends of peace in all countries, and put them more and more in communication with each other." Mr. Pratt, the founder and chairman of this Association, is as well acquainted, probably, as

any living man, with the peace movement on the continent in its various developments. He has travelled much and worked indefatigably for many years in the promotion of international concord. His leading thought is that peace principles can be practically applied everywhere much sooner than many suppose, and hence his labors are largely with statesmen and men in positions of public influence. Among the speakers on this annual occasion, we may mention, as especially distinguished, Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Durham, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, from the speeches of both of whom we give extracts on another page.

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The meeting of the National Teachers' Association is always an event of great importance. No army of soldiers that ever fought in battle is worth anything in the civilization and uplifting of society compared with this great army of teachers that pursues its work, year in and year out, in every spot in the land, by peaceful and for the most part unostentatious methods. More than five thousand members of the association were present at Saratoga this year, besides many hundred friends who came along as visitors. The meetings were large and enthusiastic and many interesting phases of the educational problem were ably discussed. President Harrison visited the convention and delivered himself of a short but very felicitous address, which highly pleased the teachers. More than forty of the sixty members of the National Educational Council were present. This council constitutes a sort of *état major* of the educational forces. One of the noteworthy events in the proceedings of the council was the capture of President Eliot, after a four day's siege. The President of Harvard had formerly indulged in some very uncomplimentary statements about the Council, but he confessed, like Dr. Johnson, that it had been from "pure ignorance." The teachers will now forgive him for the ugly things he has said about the public schools and there will be peace between them.

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A chorus of 15,000 voices, think of it! all under the control of one leader. That is what they had at New York at the great Christian Endeavor Convention. That so many enthusiastic, stirring young people from all parts of the land, and even from foreign lands, should meet for so many days and conduct in peace and love the greatest religious convention that was ever held on the face of the globe, is certainly a mark of the wonderful progress of our time, and a prophecy of things to come of which as yet we know only the feeble beginnings. The venerable Dr. Deems, in his address of welcome said:

"During the lifetime of our young Society the question of Christian union has attracted more interest than ever

before since the Reformation. The ecclesiastical projects have all been cold, faulty, pragmatical and impracticable schemes, working from without and binding people together with external chords. The work of The Y. P. S. C. E. has been more effective than all others combined, because it has been spontaneous, without plan or purpose, unworldly, spiritual and Christly." Rev. A. C. Dixon also said in his welcome: "While New York and Brooklyn are separated by a river of water, they are united by a bridge of iron. The river that separates is mobile and fluctuating, the bridge that unites is stable and permanent. The river, with currents and commerce, is a symbol of unrest; the bridge poised above it, regardless of currents and commerce, is the symbol of peace. So with all evangelical Christendom."

It is useless to make any attempt here to give an impression of either the spirit or the letter of the convention. "To call it magnificent is to say everything and nothing," as the *Mail and Express* said in speaking of one of the evening gatherings. We call attention to it simply as one of the remarkable manifestations, perhaps the remarkable manifestation of the spirit of the age in which we live. "It is a new chapter in church history that has begun."

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Difficulties have existed for ten years between France and England touching certain disputed territorial limits in western Africa. Negotiations have been going on as to their settlement during nearly the whole of this period, and temporary agreements have been from time to time entered into. There seems now a reasonable prospect that these differences will soon be adjusted, to the great advantage of both countries. Lord Dufferin, who has recently been sent by the English government to Paris, has received explicit instructions how he shall proceed in the adjustment of the misunderstanding. The *Temps*, of Paris, in speaking of the subject, says: "Everything now leads us to believe that these old questions are finally to be adjusted, and that both France and England, in their separate spheres of action, will acquire, with peace, riches and abundance in these fertile countries of Western Africa."

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The London Peace Society issued the following address to the electors in England just before the recent campaign began in that country. Some parts of it seem a little severe, but that is the way in which Englishmen speak to one another when they have anything to say in the way of criticism. They believe in calling things by the right name.

#### THE DUTY OF ELECTORS.

The time has come for voters to ask themselves what they intend to do at the next election. Every day fresh proofs are given that Tories and Liberals have alike been guilty of neglecting the interests of those they are supposed to serve. When a protest was recently made in the

House of Commons against the "wasteful and wicked extravagance" of the proposed expenditure on the navy, only fifteen Members rose in their place to support a proposal of reduction, and the appearance of this little band of economists, who alone were true to the traditions of their party, elicited laughter.

What have even our Liberal representatives and their leader, Mr. Gladstone, with his immense influence, done during the past twenty years, to advance the old Liberal principles of Peace, Retrenchment and Reform, and what with their opportunities, might they not have done? Jobbery, wastefulness, and even absolute dishonesty have been allowed to flourish to an appalling extent in the various departments of State, yet Liberal electors go on voting for men who never have done, and never will do, anything to remedy the evils to which reference is made.

It is clear that nothing of importance will be achieved in the direction of Reform and Retrenchment until a different class of men altogether are selected by the electors to represent them and legislate for them. The chief recommendations to a candidate now seem to be the possession of wealth and a glib tongue.

Parliament, as at present constituted, is mostly made up of lawyers, military and naval officers, younger sons of the aristocracy, and wealthy upstarts, the most prominent characteristics of the whole being love of distinction, desire for office and emoluments, strenuous opposition to most measures that they think threaten the vested interests of their own class, a spirit of toadyism to those in power, and, apparently, very little desire or endeavor to promote the best interests of the nation in its entirety.

Let all who are entitled to a vote secure and use it, and not by apathetic indifference forfeit the right so hardly won for them. Let them use it wisely; let them select from their midst men of known intelligence, aptitude for the work and strict integrity. There are some noble exceptions to the general class of representatives in the House of Commons; let it be the task of the electors at the General Election to send many more men of like spirit to support them, and then soon will Right hold sway instead of Might, and a better and a brighter day dawn upon our at present overburdened, wronged and tax-crippled country.

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The Secretary of the American Peace Society will sail for Europe on the 4th of August, on the Hamburg steamer, "Augusta Victoria." He goes as a delegate to the Universal Peace Congress which opens at Berne, Switzerland, on the 22d of August and continues for six days. Before reaching Berne he will spend a few days at Berlin, looking into the situation there. He then expects to visit the United States Consul General, Hon. S. H. M. Byers, at St. Gall, Switzerland, who will go with him to Berne as one of the Society's delegates to the Congress. After the Congress is over, he will return through France where he so recently labored in the peace cause, visit Paris and other places, and possibly also spend a little time in London before sailing. From six weeks to two months will be given to the trip.

It is said that wealthy Chinamen have in view the removal of almost the entire Chinese population of the United States to Mexico, and that with this end in view they are negotiating with the Mexican government. What an honor it will be to Uncle Sam to have chased all the industrious and peaceable Mongolians from his territories! This is not likely, however, to occur. There is room for the Chinaman in our vast, only partially developed domain, and neither edicts of government nor the efforts of his wealthy brethren can thwart the purpose of God and remove him from us. In many States the late odious measure against him will remain a dead letter, as every unjust law should. When election is over, but few people will give any more attention to it.

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The *Courrier Diplomatique*, published at No. 43 Via Uffici del Vicario, Rome, is the official organ of the Interparliamentary Conference, which was organized at London in 1890, and is now held annually in connection with the World's Peace Congress. None but members of Parliaments are allowed in this Conference, and it discusses such questions of international relation as naturally fall within the scope of Parliamentary consideration. The *Courrier Diplomatique*, published weekly in French, gives the movements of this Conference and its Committees. It is especially distinguishing itself by giving brief, but accurate sketches of the life and work of eminent Parliamentarians and peace workers, accompanied by excellent pictures of them.

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The letter on page 125 from ex-Secretary Blaine to Senator Sherman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems to indicate that an international Arbitration and Peace Congress is already provided for in the establishment of "The World's Congress Auxiliary," and that it will not be necessary for Congress to further instruct the President to call such a Congress. For this reason the Wilson resolution, to which reference has previously been made in the ADVOCATE, has been reported by the Committee for indefinite postponement. This, not because the Committee or the Secretary of State were in any way opposed to the holding of such a Congress, but simply because further legislation seemed to them unnecessary. It is to be hoped now that the World's Congress Auxiliary Committee on Peace and Arbitration will push the matter as rapidly as necessary, and not let such a Conference fail for lack of timely attention.

It would certainly add much to the importance of the Congress, if a direct invitation should be sent by the President to foreign nations. It is to be hoped that some of the resolutions introduced into the House having this

in view may be passed without delay and concurred in by the Senate. The Directors of the American Peace Society, feeling strongly that such an invitation ought to be sent, voted unanimously at a recent meeting to send the following Memorial to Congress :

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

In view of the vast interests of peace to the nations of the earth, and of the unusual opportunity which the World's Columbian Exposition will afford for promoting international harmony :

In view further of the leadership, both naturally and historically, of the United States of America in the great peace and arbitration movement which is fast becoming world-wide :

The American Peace Society respectfully but earnestly entreats your honorable bodies not to allow the present session of Congress to adjourn until the President shall have been empowered to invite all the civilized nations of the world to send representatives to an International Peace and Arbitration Congress at Chicago during the time of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, *President.*

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

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Full reports of the World's Peace Congress to be held at Berne, beginning the 22d of August, will be given in the ADVOCATE. On account of time, it will probably not be possible to get the reports in full into the September number, which may be delayed a little in order to get the proceedings of the opening of the Congress. Why not subscribe for the paper in time to get these reports, and help a good cause as well?

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A permanent reciprocity arrangement has been entered into with Cuba and Porto Rico, the most complete and comprehensive that has been made by the United States with any foreign nation. It embraces not only agricultural products, but also many manufactured articles which are to be admitted free or at greatly reduced rates.

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Washington was never a man of war, and seldom alluded to his experiences on the battle-field. His passion was for agriculture, and in writing to an English friend he said: "I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory that can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

THEODORE L. CUYLER.